

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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FRIDAY ..... SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.

Honolulu friends will draw a long breath of satisfaction now that Miss Field's affairs are in a fair way to prompt settlement.

The shock Li Hung Chang experienced when he touched an electric switchboard with his cane, was typical of the shaking up his empire will receive when commercial expansion brings his people in closer contact with western civilization.

The news that there had been "a rent in Hilo" did not cause so much of a sensation as might at first thought be anticipated. Hilo is usually in a perpetual "rent asunder" condition, and it is not so surprising after all that the earth should catch the fever.

The Opposition is trying very hard to make its followers believe that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has not received a letter from Kaimuani accepting the pension voted her by the Legislature. The malcontents are disseminating, as usual, what they know to be untrue.

Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon says that cigarette smoking is greatly on the increase among the well-bred women of England. There might be some difference of opinion in the definition of the term well-bred. If it means good animals without common sense the cigarette smoking women are entitled to be numbered in that class, otherwise some other term should be used.

With Bryan shouting against British gold, and McKinley warning his countrymen against British manufactures, John Bull stands a good chance of being in disfavor wherever the next President of the United States may be. The only thing that seems to be unprotected is the American heiress with millions to exchange for a title. Bryan ought to let Mary Lease loose on this subject and then the jingo policy will be complete.

French journals are loudly proclaiming that Sultan of Turkey has French blood in his veins and is distinctly connected with the Bonaparte family. It is strange that the French should spread this discovery abroad just at this time, although it is reasonable to suppose that they will claim the Sultan got all his blood thirsty traits from his Turkish ancestors. But like Napoleon he stands a good chance of losing his hold upon his empire.

One of the Li Hung Chang's widely copied statements is: "China, Japan and America must settle the bimetallic question." If the United States adopts the silver basis it will be forced into closer friendship for the Orient, notwithstanding Candidate Bryan would probably denounce the suggestion that birds of a feather flock together. The prosperity he proposes to bring to the United States is very much upon the Chinese order of affairs.

In another column is given a scheme for obtaining labor on the coffee plantations, which is now being tried by one of the most enthusiastic and progressive coffee planters on the Islands. We understand that the plan has not gone beyond the experimental stage, but it is sound in the essential features and gives every promise of success. It should be hailed with particular favor, since it contemplates doing away with the contract system and gives the laborers a direct interest in the successful management of the entire plantation. It forecasts a small settlement of sturdy, hardworking families, of which this country stands in need. Let every plantation deal out its lands on this proposition and the coffee planters will come so much nearer the solution of the vexed labor problem.

A writer in the Cornhill Magazine endeavors to create sympathy for the millionaires of the United States by suggesting that the founders of the great fortunes of today started out as poor boys, and the succeeding generations are really not so much to be blamed for the wealth bestowed upon them. Commodore Vanderbilt started as a poor, barefooted boy; the first John Jacob Astor was a common butcher's son; Leland Stanford, Chas. Crocker, Mark Hopkins and Collis P. Huntington were penniless in 1850; Rockefeller and his associates started out comparatively poor, and Jay Gould was a farmer boy and later a dry goods clerk. So far as the early history of these men is concerned it is all right. The simple fact that a man has become wealthy is no sin. The evil rests in the misuse, often criminal mis-

use, of the power which his millions give him. With few exceptions, the amassing of great wealth leads to a heartless disregard for the welfare of those less fortunate; the crowding out of men of equal ability in order that greater sums may roll into the pockets already overloaded.

Bishop Willis says he didn't know what his pupil, Lytton, had been writing about until the West Plains article was published here, but he remarks by the way that he was surprised that "Mr. Lytton was so accurately posted on Hawaiian history." In other words the Political Bishop puts his pupil on the back and expresses surprise that he should have gained so much from their casual conversations. It seems that the Bishop considers his pupil a very bright boy, and indeed he must be if it was only through casual conversations that he gained such an excellent idea of the opinions held by his teacher. All signs point to the Bishop being the great and only Hawaiian Svengeli, with Pupil Lytton as his Trilby.

While the rumor of the bombardment of Constantinople was like all rumors for which Honolulu is deservedly noted, Lord Salisbury has come to the point where he will demand that the Turkish ruler shall govern his empire with some degree of decency. Late dispatches give promise that the British government will act whether the Powers like it or not, and should this promise be carried out Lord Salisbury will have the support of every man in whose veins runs civilized Anglo-Saxon blood. If interference with the blood thirsty Turk means European war, it is about time the war came on. If the problem were merely one of possession or outlining boundaries the proposition would be quite different, but even bloodshed can excused when it is required to wipe out barbarism of the worst type.

There are many people in Honolulu who will sincerely regret the departure of Rev. T. D. Garvin and wife, notwithstanding they promise to return to their home here in the not far distant future. During his two years' stay in the country Mr. Garvin has shown himself to be a man of ability, and above all a true Christian worker. He came as an evangelist and by quiet, persistent toil has built up a church, which though small now has every promise of continuing its healthy growth until it becomes one of the strong powers for good in Hawaii. In the advocacy of his particular creed, he has not been without some opposition which might have led less conservative men to enter upon a disagreeable religious wrangle. He has pursued the even tenor of his way and gained the high esteem of the whole community.

H. W. Wilson, writing on "The Human Animal in Battle," gives a peculiar twist to the effect which the increased skepticism on the conditions of the hereafter will have upon the future soldier. He says:

"The decay of religion, which is so widespread a feature of our times, has contributed to the downward progress of the individual, by making death more horrible because of the greater uncertainty of the future beyond the grave. The problem is how to implant courage and avoid panic. Courage is simply control of the nerves, and is largely due to the habit of confronting danger. This much is certain, that the future battle will be a severer trial to the nerves than any past encounter. To meet that trial the nerves of the modern civilized man are less fit than they were in the past."

This is certainly a unique proposition.

## REGATTA DAY.

It is indeed quite unusual for a people to set apart a national holiday for the athletic fraternity, but the departure which Hawaii has made is at the same time a good one and will have a healthy effect upon the people, who need a little breathing spell after the summer season. When the day was set apart by the Legislature it was hoped the schools would take advantage of the opportunity to inaugurate exercises somewhat similar to those in vogue on Arbor Day in the United States. The schoolmasters in Honolulu, however, seem to be satisfied to give the day over entirely to the boat clubs, who on Saturday—the christening day—will offer the principal attractions. This is all right so far as it goes, but it would be more satisfactory if the teachers would take the same active interest as the athletic clubs.

There can be nothing better for the youth than for the grinding wheels of business to stop once in the year for the particular benefit of the young men who occupy their leisure time in cultivating good, healthy muscle and brawn; and besides, Hawaii needs something to stir up the young blood of the country and keep it out of the ruts into which it too often finds its way. Old and young alike always gain

something refreshing and enlivening from honest sporting contests, and although we have no "varsity" crews and record-breaking "phenoms," the country has a sturdy lot of young men of whom it may well be proud, and whose ability should be rewarded by liberal public patronage. The fact that the contestants come from the business houses, where their noses are held to the proverbial grindstone for a good portion of the year, is one of the very good reasons why there should be a "let-up" once in the year for their particular benefit. Then, too, the social life of the community gets shaken out of the conventional ruts which result from isolation and the absence of the diversions other countries offer to avert social and physical stagnation. By giving up one day in the year to the boat club contingent alone nothing is lost, and a great deal may be gained.

## REFORM SCHOOL PUNISHMENT.

The disposition of some members of the Board of Education to call for the resignation of Superintendent Needham of the reform school seems altogether ill-advised, unless they are in possession of facts not yet made public. All signs point to gross insubordination on the part of the boys at the school, and the principal complaint appears to be that one of the boys has a blister on his back as the result of a blow from a strap. The blister may be a source of regret for the boy, but when the inmates of an institution attack an officer it is time a blister was raised somewhere. A great many people forget that although reform school boys are little fellows and oftentimes innocent looking creatures, they are by no means angelic in their general demeanor. Moral suasion can be practiced to a certain extent, and should be favored so far as possible. When, however, the best boys in the land are treated to sound spankings as a last resort to curb their superfluous spirit, it is not reasonable to expect that the inmates of a reformatory can be governed without occasional use of the rod.

A system used in many of the reformatories in the States is to allow only the superintendent or his first assistant to administer corporal punishment. This scheme has worked very well in institutions where the inmates do not number over one hundred and fifty to two hundred; if it were in vogue in the larger reformatories the superintendent would degenerate into a spanking machine. When any case of insubordination occurs, the officer in charge reports the matter to the superintendent, who decides upon the punishment and administers it. This prevents any possibility of the abuse of power on the part of the officers directly in charge of the boys. The use of straps is usually forbidden, and the old fashioned schoolmaster's ferrule is deemed sufficient to quell the insubordinate youngster.

In case of an attack upon an officer, similar to that which occurred at the school recently, close confinement and a sound whipping would be the usual treatment. To the thoughtlessly kind hearted this might seem severe; yet if the punishment is given under the direction of a superintendent who is somewhat of a disciplinarian, the result has always proved beneficial.

## COFFEE GROWERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

The Hilo Tribune has come forward with the recommendation for "the organization of the coffee growers" of the Islands for the purpose of grading the coffee through an authorized agent, and putting it on the market in such a way that dealers all over the world will be able to order coffee of a designated grade, and be sure of the quality they will receive." This subject was broached by this paper some time ago, and is certainly a proposition on which all the coffee producers ought to unite in carrying out. Although the industry is quite in its infancy, the time will soon come when the question of marketing the crop will be a live issue. That "there is always a good market for coffee" ought not to produce such a feeling of confidence that the planters will fail to organize and be fully prepared to place the Hawaiian product on the market to the best possible advantage. For every planter to "paddle his own canoe" and let the other fellow take care of himself, the inevitable result must be a gradual loss of prestige which the Hawaiian product now has. Brands of coffee, good, bad and indifferent, may be forced upon the market and the purchaser have comparatively little assurance as to the quality of the coffee he obtains.

Whatever may be the success of the plantations, the time has come when there ought to be an active, healthy national association of coffee planters. A good portion of the men now in the business are learning the lesson as they go. There is comparatively little "coffee literature" obtainable, and it would be a boon to the small pioneer planters for a national association to be formed and its meetings held on somewhat the same plan as the Farmers' Institutes in the United States. An exchange of ideas, an opportunity for those inex-

perienced in the ways and means of handling the crop and the tree to gain a hint here and there that can be used to practical advantage; all this many planters already feel the need of, and the necessity will become more pressing when the problem becomes not "Will coffee grow?" but "How can the best returns be obtained?"

## OLD LINE DEMOCRATS.

The principles of the Gold Democrats have been published to the world, their Presidential candidates named, and the rank and file of the old line Democracy enlisted under the banner of—William McKinley. This is about the manner in which the practical politician will size up the result of the deliberations of the Indianapolis convention. A vote for Palmer and Buckner in the forthcoming election will count for the Republican party, and the selection of the two candidates from the heart of the doubtful Republican section indicates a malice of careful forethought on the part of the campaign managers.

The platform adopted is typical of the Democracy of the past quarter of a century. It condemns Populistic free coinage and the Republican tariff; it stands by the principles of the American constitution and defends time-honored principles of the party; it declares for the gold standard and a reformation in the system of banking. About the only declaration which was anticipated and not made was a plank favoring the submission of the income tax proposition to the people in the form of a constitutional amendment.

The most striking feature about this coterie of men who have organized to fight on principle, but with no hope of winning, is the personality of the two men selected as leaders—John M. Palmer, for four years an officer in the Union army, and Simon B. Buckner, for four years an officer and hard fighter in the Confederate army. They are both old men, the former having just celebrated his 79th birthday, and the latter beyond the three score years and ten limit; yet they are both active men and still prominent in the political life of their respective States and of the nation. It has often been said that if the United States were threatened with foes from without or disaffection within, the men of the North and the South would join hands in the protection of the national honor, and it has remained for the National Democrats to prove it to be true.

There is no possible hope for the election of either of the candidates, although they will undoubtedly poll a large vote. Buckner will draw the Bourbon vote of the South, and Palmer the anti-machine vote of Illinois, thereby increasing the chances for Republican success in Kentucky and Louisiana and giving McKinley good odds on the probability of securing the electoral vote of Illinois. When Buckner headed the Democratic State ticket of Kentucky in 1887 he was elected Governor by 17,000 plurality. This figure was several thousand lower than that usually polled by Democratic candidates, but '87 was classed as an "off year" and the total vote was correspondingly small. Palmer's record in Illinois has been a good one, and in his own State his managers can count more on the complimentary vote and influence of friends who refuse to train with the free silver wing. At either of the candidates will secure a vote in the electoral college is extremely doubtful.

## POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.

McKinley seems to be making about as many speeches as Bryan. The only difference is that Bryan has to go about the country hunting audiences, while McKinley's audiences go about the country hunting him.—Oregonian.

A friend informs us that he heard two men discussing the financial question on one of our streets yesterday, and one of them said: "I won't vote for this gold standard. If it wins what will we do for small change?"—Dayton Herald.

One of the best humorous campaign songs yet issued is the following to the tune of "Swim Out, O'Grady":

I am a wondrous craft upon  
The sea of politics,  
And for the sawed-off dollar, sure,  
I'm putting in big ticks.  
My voice is my protector, and  
The foe I never fear;  
For every day my friends all stop  
To whisper in my ear:

"Swim out, oh Brian!  
Swim out, and don't you care;  
Your metaphors will put you in  
The Presidential chair.  
Just chase the vicious goldbugs,  
And grab 'em by the hair;  
So, swim out, oh, Bryan,  
Swim out!"

An Alabama Republican leader in Alabama, Dr. R. A. Moseley, says his party may carry the State for McKinley.

James L. Keach, member of the Indiana Democratic State Executive Committee, has decided to join the Sound Money Democrats.

The appointment of ex-Governor Francis to the cabinet is a hint that the president has hopes of beating Bryan in Missouri.—Oregonian.

## SLOW BUSINESS IN HEALTH BOARD.

Report That Plague Has Abated at Hongkong.

## CLEAN BILLS OF HEALTH ISSUED.

Complaints Against Quality of Paial Furnished Settlement—R. A. Lyman of Hilo Resigns an Office—No Action Taken in Hennessy's Resignation—The Usual Reports Filed.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday was attended by President Smith, Drs. Wood, Day and Emerson and Messrs. Lansing, Kellipio, Reynolds and Dr. Monsarrat.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Monsarrat's report on beef cattle was read, as was Fish Inspector Kellipio's on fish, the latter showing 53,000 inspected during the week. Under the Act to Mitigate, the usual number of women were examined. Several withdrew and others were added to the list since last report.

The matter of selling dried fish was discussed from various points of view, and it was decided that Dr. Emerson visit the fish market and investigate the matter with Mr. Kellipio.

The report of the treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, showing the excellent condition of affairs in the home, was read and filed.

A letter from Medical Examiner Jordan at Hong Kong was read. The doctor stated that owing to the abatement of the plague there he was issuing clean bills of health to vessels departing from that port.

A letter from Superintendent Meyers regarding the quality of paial was read. The complaints, he said, were exaggerated and should be considered with some allowance. The article had not been good, but it had improved since the last report. E. H. Bally, manager of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company, contractors for furnishing the paial, wrote to deny that it was bad, and requested permission to visit the settlement and investigate the complaints. Granted.

The resignation of R. A. Lyman as registrar of births and marriages for South Hilo was read, together with a request that Dr. R. B. Williams be appointed in his place. No action was taken beyond the recommendation that the clerk to the sheriff be given the appointment.

The resignation of Thomas W. Hennessy, clerk to the Board of Health, was read, but no action was taken.

Dr. Campbell of Kanae reported having examined the school children in his district and issued certificates except in two cases.

At the request of Mr. Lansing, chairman of the Insane Asylum Committee, the sum of \$300 was appropriated for wiring the asylum building for electric lights.

## MR. WHITNEY'S VIEWS.

He Talks on Hawaiian Situation for American Papers.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3.—H. M. Whitney, for ten years during the Royalist Government Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Islands, arrived in Seattle tonight from Vancouver, having been a passenger on the steamship Miowera. He reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the Islands, and says it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties.

By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, Japanese may pour into the Islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 25,000, and are coming, Whitney stated, at the alarming rate of 2000 a year. He thinks it is only a question of a few years until the Japanese will outnumber the natives and naturalized population, and in that case would cause serious trouble. They are already demanding the right of franchise, which by treaty is conferred upon them as soon as they can read and write the English language. This accomplishment, Whitney says, the wily Japs are rapidly acquiring.

Mr. Whitney resides at Honolulu. He is publisher of the Planters' Monthly, and is also part owner of the Honolulu Gazette and Advertiser.

"Whoever is elected, Bryan or McKinley," Whitney said in conclusion, "the movement to have Hawaii annexed to the United States will be at once renewed in earnest."

## MIKE MARU AT SEATTLE.

Will Not Call Here This Trip—Good Business.

[Seattle Times.]  
With 1,820 tons of flower, 300,000 feet of big stick lumber, several tons of sundry merchandise, consisting of electric machinery, mills and hardware, twenty crates of bicycles and four cabin and twenty steamer passengers, the steamship Mike-Maru sails tomorrow afternoon, Sept. 6, for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong. The steamship will be back here for another cargo about the last of November. All was bustle and hurry aboard ship this afternoon. The last of the cargo was going aboard, the ship was taking on fresh water, and there was a general hurrying and scurrying of the crew consequent upon departure. Captain Young was good humored enough to allow visitors aboard, and

the crowd persistently kept in the way amidst the hurry and preparation, and at times was in imminent danger of being crushed by the big timbers if the tackle or gearing should give way.

The steamship will not stop at Honolulu on her way home. She made that port on her way over here, and Captain Young said he had 270 passengers, free labor immigrants, and 300 tons of freight for that port. Thirty-five of the passengers were under a three-year contract, but all others were free.

Captain Young says a good many ship's stores were brought here and on the next trip they will buy very largely of flour, canned goods, etc., for the company's stores at Yokohama. The next vessel to come is 50 feet longer than the Mike-Maru, but is withal a smaller vessel.

Mr. James Griffith said today that he did not think he would give out a list of consignors or consignees, because it was giving away the company's business to their competitors. It is already known, though Mr. Griffith did not say so, that agents of the opposition steamship line have already been in Seattle trying to get the facts and figures of the steamship company's first business.

## CAMPBELL STANDS FIRM.

Cross Examination Fails to Break His Testimony.

Nothing particularly sensational was developed yesterday in the Winthrop trial, says the Examiner of September 4th. The complaining witness emerged at noon from the cross-fire of Attorney Bell unhurt, and in the afternoon half a dozen witnesses for the prosecution took the stand.

The chief one of these was D. A. Urquhart, the man to whom Winthrop first unfolded his kidnapping scheme. He persistently refused to aid in the abduction of Mr. Campbell, and upon learning that the Hawaiian capitalist was missing, Urquhart immediately told the police of Winthrop's ambition. He saw the prisoner and Campbell together on the afternoon of August 3d. When the old man was reported missing next morning Urquhart called on Detective Curtin and exposed the plot to kidnap.

Attorney Bell devoted the forenoon to the cross-examination of Campbell, using the ropes and chains and some plush furniture from the cottage by way of accessories. Once or twice the lawyer came near tangling the witness, but the man who was kidnapped stood firm on the main points. Witness said he did not see Winthrop and Urquhart together in the Occidental Hotel on Monday, August 3d.

A. A. Brown, a broker living at 2008 Devisadero street, knew Winthrop. On July 28th he loaned the defendant \$35 for a period of ten days without interest. Winthrop said he had a scheme to buy a cemetery lot from a man in San Jose and sell it and make some money. The alleged lot was located in San Francisco, but Winthrop had to visit San Jose to make the deal. He had \$90 but needed more.

Then Donald Archie Urquhart told what he knew. He had been acquainted with James Campbell for a few months, having met him at the Occidental Hotel. He and Winthrop have been friends for fifteen months.

## FOR TRADE WITH HAWAII.

TACOMA, Sept. 2.—The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce will investigate the feasibility of building up a trade with Hawaii through the new Japanese steamship line which has Seattle as its Eastern terminus. The trustees will appoint a committee to investigate the question. It is the intention to bestow as much Hawaiian business upon the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as possible, in return for the favors shown this city by the Japanese Government.

## ELEVEN FIREMEN DEAD.

Horrors Resulting From Opera House Conflagration.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 6.—The most horrible holocaust, with the greatest loss of life, known in this part of the State occurred last night, when Yore's Opera House took fire and in the fight to save the building and other blocks adjoining eleven firemen, one a volunteer, met their fate at one time, the deaths being instantaneous with five of them. Six lived only a few hours in awful agony, while several others met with severe injuries.

During the evening the play "A Factory Girl" had been given by local talent, and the theater had closed but a half hour before the fire was discovered. The building was filled from the basement to the fourth story with a suffocating smoke, which burst into sheets of flame throughout the entire audience room, before the fire department could respond with a single stream of water, there being some confusion at the outset owing to the lack of hook and ladder facilities, although the local fire department had closed a two days' tournament, exhibiting great skill in their work.

The St. Joseph department was called on for assistance. They approached the building through an alley, unloading ladders in the rear of the building, and while hoisting them the upper walls fell over without warning, covering the men. This was witnessed by hundreds of spectators.

## Explosion at S. A.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—An explosion, heard off the coast near the town of Muros, in the province of Corruana, during the night, is the cause of much excitement and speculation among the inhabitants. It seems evident that a disaster has occurred, as much wreckage is strewn along the coast. It is supposed two vessels collided during the night and foundered. Nothing has been discovered to show the identity of the vessels, nor is it known how great was the loss of life accompanying the catastrophe.

Sun spots are believed to be openings in the sun's photosphere, or luminous envelope, through which the orb is seen.

A fossilized tooth of some extinct species of animal recently found in Cedar County, Neb., weighs 14½ pounds.